

THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

Pledged to The Republican Policy of Reciprocity and Protection to American Industries, as Formulated in The Republican National Platform.

VOL. XVII.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1904.

NO. 47

PEOPLE THAT YOU KNOW

WHAT THEY ARE DOING—WHERE THEY GO.

Interesting Items Gathered Here and There in Our Journeys About Town.

A. Tobiasson was transacting business in Chicago Monday.

Our "Hot Tea" can't be beat, Webb & Boylan.

Try our fancy Santos Coffee at 20 cents, Webb & Boylan.

We are informed there are two new restaurants in town.

Alfred Mrs. H. M. Loomis, of Milwaukee, spent Sunday with their parents.

Our stock of Groceries is all new and fresh, Webb & Boylan.

Miss Pauline Fisher, of Chicago, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Haycock.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Smith, of Chicago, are visiting Antioch relatives this week.

Mable Bonner, of Millburn, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Hughes over Sunday.

Miss Maudie Brogan, of Kenosha, was visiting with relatives and friends over Sunday.

Mr. Lloyd Biller and sister Lena are visiting friends and relatives in Chicago, this week.

James Lowe and Geo. Patterson of Waukegan were transacting business in Antioch Wednesday.

Mrs. William Bryant and children, of Bristol, ridden with her mother, Mr. S. F. Grice, Wednesday of last week.

Write to Alden, Bidinger & Co., Waukegan, Ill., for prices and terms on new and used pianos and organs. 61c

Will Pitman returned home from the hospital Monday evening. His many friends are pleased to see him out again.

Dr. Reading and wife, of Silver Lake, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Hockney, the forepart of the week.

Miss Stella Rowling, of Aurora, after spending a week with Antioch friends, returned to her home Monday of this week.

Any one wishing to purchase milk by the quart at any time, will find the same for sale at the Antioch Bakery. W. E. Drom.

Regular services on Sunday at the M. E. church. The pastor will preach both morning and evening. Some special music will be rendered.

Master Harold Bryant, of Bristol, after spending two weeks with his grandmother, Mrs. S. F. Grice, returned to his home on Wednesday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Confer, entertained a cousin and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. George Megee, of Chicago, and Charles Confer, of Lockport, over Sunday.

ELGIN, ILL., July 11.—Butter firm at 17c; no offerings and no sales. Last week 17 1/2c; last year 20c. Output of the week, 897,700 lbs.

Mrs. L. M. Hughes left on Tuesday for Waukegan to visit friends for a few days, her health permitting her to drive the entire distance.

Wanted—Stock to Pasture on the Willis McDaniel farm—horses or cattle. Good pasture and plenty of water. Inquire of W. S. Rinear, Antioch, Ill. 48w2

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Westlake and daughters, Mrs. D. Ferris and Mrs. Eldora Horton, and little Lillie Horton, are taking in the sights at the St. Louis Fair, this week.

The dances at O. E. Hermanns Bluff Lake resort will be given every Saturday evening throughout the season. Good music will be furnished by H. Seibach's orchestra. 48w3

Read the advertisement of James & Johnson on the last page and if there is anything in it that interests you, call on them or write them for a detailed description.

The Antioch Hillside Cemetery Society will meet at the home of Mrs. Harlow Barber on Wednesday afternoon, July 20, 1904. Supper from 5 to 7. Everybody welcome.

For Sale—A Steam Threshing and Husking outfit, in first-class repair, only been run two years. Will sell cheap or exchange for marketable property. O. E. Allen, Bristol, R. F. D. No. 32. 48w3

Joe N. Cohn is making preparations to again enter business as a merchant. He will occupy his own building now occupied by Wm. Keulman. For furnishing the place he has purchased of L. B. Grice the furniture and fixtures from the store formerly belonging to the late Henry Hopeman, but recently purchased by Mr. Grice. Mr. Keulman will move to the building recently vacated by Henry Herman.

Fancy Shirts, Underwear and Hats at Webb & Boylan.

Mrs. Wm. C. Cleworth is visiting her parents at Camanche, Ia.

W. F. Olow, of Grayslake, was in Antioch Monday at a meeting of Supervisors and Commissioners.

Mrs. Gannalia of Dover, Wis., spent the fore part of the week with her daughter, Mrs. L. L. Soule.

Miss Jennie Hutchins has returned from a week's visit at Rockford, where she has been visiting friends and relatives.

Lost—Wisconsin Central railway ticket, containing 6 rides, No. of ticket 3382, somewhere on Main st. Finder please return to Fred Thorn and receive reward.

John Hancock, of Grand Rapids, Wis., was visiting his family over Sunday. Mrs. Hancock and children expect to move to their new home about August 1.

On the inside page will be found the land tax list of the towns of Antioch, Newport and Grant, and on the fourth page will be found the personal property tax of the same towns. Read them and see if your neighbor is taxed as much as you think he ought to be.

The only way to get a start in the world is to do what you can get to do and do it the best you can. Don't be afraid to work. When people employ you they hire you to do the work. They do not hire you to look at it. If they wanted to do the work themselves they would not hire you. Some people are looking for a snap. The snaps are all taken. Don't waste your time looking for them. Just take a job of any kind and do it a little better than your employer expects and stick to it until you get something better. If you try any other plan you will struggle along in poverty all the days of your life.

Chicago Chronicle Becomes Republican

The Chicago Chronicle, of which John R. Walsh, president of the Chicago National Bank, is the principal owner, has changed its politics from Democratic to Republican. The change is announced in its leading editorial Tuesday, in which it bids farewell to "the party of Bryanism and Hillism," and comes out for the Republican ticket.

L. L. Jones, who had been connected with the paper from its establishment in 1895, for the last three years as publisher, resigned Monday, assigning as a reason that he was much in need of rest. A friend of Mr. Jones says that the real reason is that he looked upon the change of policy as a poor business move, and that differences of opinion between him and Mr. Walsh and H. W. Seymour, editor-in-chief, led to his retirement.

The Chronicle declares that the Democratic platform "amounts to an endorsement of the platform of Chicago and Kansas City," and charges that Bryan dominated the convention to the extent of silencing it on the money question. The paper bolted the nomination of Bryan in 1896, and gave him only a lukewarm support in 1900, and now declares it can tolerate him no longer.

The Chronicle had advocated the nomination of Cleveland for a third term, and insisted on a sound money plank in the declaration of principles. It pays no attention to Parker's stand for sound money which has won him the plaudits of the business world.

To the Members of the Lake County Republican Press:

The Republican County Central Committee will meet at the Court House at Waukegan on Saturday, July 16th, 1904, to transact important business. We believe that we speak the wishes of the entire committee when we invite you to attend the meeting.

Chas. Whitney, Chairman.
J. S. Morrow, Sec. of Com.
Dated, July 8th, 1904.

Mr. Dooley's Return.

Mr. Dooley's thousands of readers and admirers will be glad to learn of his return. His delightful and inimitable letters upon topics of the times, which have now gained a world-wide fame, will begin in The Sunday Record-Herald of July 10 and will appear every Sunday thereafter.

There is but one Dooley. A Chicago product, his quaint and humorous philosophy is now known wherever the English language is spoken. The coming presidential campaign and other current events will afford a wealth of material for his pen.

Ray of Hope.

"Ah!" sighed the pessimist, "this is a cold, cold world!"

"Cheer up, old man," rejoined the optimist, "you'll not have the same cause for complaint in the next."

His Wife Hears It.

"Never tell Misses anything that you don't want generally known."

"Why not? Can't he keep a secret?"

"I should say not. Why, he talks in his sleep."

LITTLE STEAMER SINKS

THE "PINWHEEL" SPRINGS LEAK IN MID-LAKE.

Pleasure Seekers From Chicago Have Narrow Escape From Drowning at Pistakee Lake.

Twenty-two Chicago pleasure seekers, two of them women with babies in their arms, went down in the steamer Pinwheel, Sunday July 3, in Pistakee lake, about one mile from shore, midway between the landing at the St. Paul depot and Stilling's hotel. For fifteen minutes the passengers struggled in the water before help reached them, and it was only by the merest chance that they were saved. The Algonquin steamer, "Olympia," being near at hand.

The Pinwheel, owned by Captain Anderson, was a decayed, old single deck craft, totally unfit for use in carrying passengers. Singing sentimental songs in chorus, the merry party started for the pleasure ride across the lake. The distance is about two miles from the St. Paul railroad station to the summer settlement on Pistakee Bay.

Although the atmosphere was warm and there was no immediate signs of a storm, a high wind was blowing and the lake was rather choppy, thus putting quite a strain on the old boat. Suddenly the singing and hilarity ceased. Word had been passed that the boat had sprung a leak and was filling rapidly. The man who acted as engineer first saw the water spouting through the bottom of the boat. He threw on full speed to try to make shore, but the pressure of the water, quickly enlarged the leak and the rush of water soon extinguished the boiler fire.

The young people looked at each other in horror, for the boat was a full mile from shore and it was believed that the water was very deep. It was also discovered that there was only one man in the boat who could swim and even he was far from being an expert. This young man, Harry Anderson, pulled off all his clothing and prepared to do his part in assisting the unfortunates who could not swim, paying particular attention to the two women with babies.

Within one or two minutes after the discovery of the leak the boat sank. There was a frantic struggle in the water, as the boat settled and the women held the babies high above their heads. The water was not so deep however as the frightened crew believed and it was soon discovered that they could keep their heads above water by hanging onto the wooden covering of the boat. They could not have held this position for long however as the water was nearly up to their nostrils. For ten minutes the party waited, when the Algonquin steamer, Olympia, owned by Koch & Kelehan, came upon the scene.

George Engeln, of McHenry, who is considered the best swimmer in this part of the country, being as much at home in the water as a duck, was on the Olympia and it did not take him long to take in the situation and to consider the necessity for active work. He stripped in an instant and was in the water with a rope making for the now thoroughly exhausted people hanging to the submerged boat. George carried the rope to the Pinwheel and allowed the passengers to climb upon his shoulders and go hand over hand to the Olympia. In this way all were landed safely on the dry deck, thanking their lucky stars, George Engeln and the owners of the Olympia for the rescue.

Nearly all of the baggage was lost, but the clothing that had been cast aside was gathered in by Engeln and returned to the owners. In this work Engeln drifted a long distance from the boats owing to the strong wind, but he demonstrated his ability to hold the title of champion swimmer and reached the boats none the worse for the experience.

It was at first reported that considerable money was lost, but later reports show that only about \$50 in money went to the bottom, being lost by young Anderson.

Returning to the Country.

We have all become familiar in recent years with the statement that the city has absorbed the country, that urban life, with its peculiar attractions and industrial opportunities, has drawn heavily upon rural life, leaving large areas that were once peopled with a thrifty farming class practically tenantless and desolate.

A late census bulletin, however, shows that a reaction has been in progress during the past ten years, the effect of which has been to return city and suburban population to its proper balance. According to this evidence 159 towns, centers of suburban communities, show an increase of 32 per cent in ten years. This is about the average increase of the whole country. The gain in population of cities between 1890 and 1890 was 7 per cent. During the decade following it dropped to 2.5 per cent. This indicates that increase in the population of cities has not kept pace with that of the country—Portland Oregonian.

Fire At Loon Lake.

At about two forty-five o'clock Monday afternoon during a severe electrical storm the new ice house belonging to Each Bros. & Habs, at Loon Lake was struck by lightning, immediately the whole roof was ablaze and in a short time the whole building was consumed. A number of men were at work in the building at the time it was struck but fortunately all escaped without serious injury although some of them received a severe shock.

On Sunday, October 26, 1902, at about nine o'clock in the forenoon the ice house at the same place was destroyed by fire supposed to have been caused by a spark from a locomotive. At that time the loss was estimated at about \$50,000 with no insurance. This building was immediately replaced by a large modern structure ice house with all the latest improvements, the best equipments for the rapid handling of ice, and electric light plant, and at this time was about two-thirds full of ice.

The loss is estimated at about \$80,000, partially covered by an insurance.

Power's Lake Ice House Burned.

The immense store house of the Jefferson Ice company, on the banks of Power's Lake, Kenosha Co., was destroyed by fire Saturday night, entailing a loss estimated at from \$135,000 to \$175,000. The origin of the fire has not been discovered, but it is thought possible that the building was burned by tramps. The building covered seven acres of land, and had a capacity of 280,000 tons, the largest in the United States. It was built just a year ago, and had been filled with ice during the past winter.

NEVER LOOK FOR DEER.

Advice Given to Beginners by a Hunting Authority.

Persons who have wondered why so many deer hunters are shot by fellow hunters may get some light on the matter from Theodore Van Dyke's instructions to sportsmen. He says in his book on still hunting: "Having selected the ground upon which you are to hunt you will probably, if left to yourself, go wandering around the woods with your eyes fixed about fifty yards ahead of you, expecting at every turn to see a large calf-like object standing broadside to you in a nice open spot, patiently awaiting your bullet—distance twenty-five or thirty yards. The first thing you must do is to lay aside each and every idea of how a wild deer looks that you have ever derived from your imagination, from pictures, even by the best artists. Look carefully all around you as far as you can see, but do not look for a deer. Remember this singular advice: 'Do not forget it for a moment. One of the greatest troubles that beset the beginner is looking all the time for a deer. If the artist's deer is in sight you will see him quickly enough. Never mind that beast at all. Spend all your time looking for spots and patches of light gray, dark gray, brown or even black. Examine all you can see from the size of your hand to the size of a small goat. Never mind the shape of them.'"

FERTILE SOIL OF IOWA.

According to Representative Lacey it is a wonder.

"You're the man who is always calling me 'Lovering,'" said Representative Green of Massachusetts, yesterday, as he and Capt. Lamb of Richmond met at the house telegraph office. "By George, these boys bring Lovering's cards to me and they carry cards intended for me to Lovering."

"Well, that's just as it is with myself and Lacey of Iowa," replied Capt. Lamb. "All sorts of people come and slap me on the back, people I never saw before and never knew of before."

"But," continued Capt. Lamb, with a hard look at Mr. Greene, "Lacey's a mighty fine fellow, although he is a republican. He can brag too. Why, and the Virginian chuckled audibly, 'we were over in Wilmington together not long ago. Lacey was bragging to me about what a splendid country there is in Iowa.'"

"Do you know," said he, "there never was such a fertile soil anywhere else on this earth. It is so rich that the girls will not walk over the newly plowed ground. They know it will make their feet grow!"

—Washington Post.

A Good Plea.

"Why do you wish more salary?" asked the boss. "What you are getting ought to be sufficient."

"It is sufficient for all but one item," replied the clerk.

"What's that?"

"Shoes for the children."

The old man reflected, and the memory came to him of the time when he first began to buy shoes for the youngsters.

"It's a good plea," he said, "I'll see that you get more."

WISCONSIN'S RESOURCES

ITS CLIMATE, SOIL AND CROP CONDITIONS

As Seen After a Three Months' Residence in Barron County by Ex-Editor J. J. Burke.

Deeming that many of my old Antioch friends and acquaintances might be interested in a letter descriptive of this country especially those who like myself, have a longing to own farm land, but found the price on an older and more settled community much too high for their slender means, I will give a little rambling idea of this country and what the soil and the crop conditions appear to be.

As my observations and experiences must deal mainly with myself, your readers will, I trust, pardon the personal pronoun in which the narrative may abound.

Leaving Antioch with my household goods on the evening of March 30, last, I arrived in Chetek, an incorporated city of about 1000 inhabitants in the south-east corner of this, Barron County, on the afternoon of April 1. A stop of a few days was made at one of the principal hotels of the town while some of our household goods were moved out to the farm some four and a half miles north east of town.

April 4, I moved on the farm of 120 acres which is located in what is known as the hard wood lands, the soil here being a clay mixed with a sandy loam in most places, while here and there are to be found streaks of soil closely allied to sand which however retains moisture and can be readily formed into a ball when damp much as the Illinois clay soil can be formed, but lacking that baked hardness of the clay of Illinois. Parts of this land has a sandy sub-soil and other parts a clay similar to that of Illinois and is generally conceded to be the best lands. This land especially in my immediate vicinity are covered with a dense growth of white and burr oak, black oak, cherry, maple, elm, birch and other kinds of hard wood, no hickory however are to be found. The poplar abounds everywhere, grows on the highest lands in the valleys and even low lands, while the ash confines its growth to the low lands here as in Illinois.

One of the great hindrances and drawbacks to rapid development in this country is the enormous growth of underbrush which will grow several feet in a season and requires considerable labor to exterminate. Another drawback is the quantity of stone on the land or just below the surface, many places being literally paved with hard rock, none of them however of unusual size and all of them easily removed as they lie loose on the ground and are mainly surface stone which once removed ceases to bother cultivation. To an Illinois farmer who has no experience with stony land the stone here at first presents a formidable appearance, but once used to them one pays little attention to the stone as it "gives" when struck with a plow and does not bring things up standing as such a stone would in the soil of Illinois. Besides they retain moisture and some of the best crops grown in this section are on the stoniest land.

In the pine country or what is known as the jack pine lands there are less stone, in fact hardly any, but this land is a light sandy soil in the main and will not retain growth especially in a dry season as well as the heavier soils but for rapid growth and early planting is to be preferred to the heavier lands. The pine lands are not covered with a dense underbrush as is the clay lands, although the trees stand thick as blades of grass on some of it but this kind of land can be cleared faster than the hard woodlands, unless it has at one time been covered with white pine, norway pine, hemlock and spruce, in which case the stumps will last for generations.

While there is considerable acreage of corn planted in this country it is not, generally speaking, a corn country, although some good crops are raised in favorable years. Oats here grow abundant, straw but generally speaking does not yield as large a return in bushel measurement as in Illinois, but what it lacks in bulk is largely made up in weight, being better developed than that of Illinois. Wheat is not sown to any great extent, but some good crops of winter wheat have been raised within the past few years. Rye and barley do remarkably well in almost all soil formations here and considerable of that kind of grain is raised by the farmers. Small fruits in cultivation, especially strawberries do remarkably well and yield bountiful pickings. Wild fruit such as blackberries, raspberries blue berries and the like grow all over the country and bushes of them go to waste for the want of picking, hence little attention is given to cultivating them. Wild plums and wild cherries, June berries and other kinds of fruit grow in the forests while some attempt of late years has been made at raising grapes and apples, but with what degree of success I am unable to state.

Garden vegetables, such as beets, carrots, cabbage, radishes, lettuce, peas, beans and the like yield bountifully and with little labor. Onions are a staple crop and raised by almost every farmer. The great staple, however, is potatoes, among the cultivated crops, and my, how they do grow. Acres upon acres of them are raised and generally yield from 150 to 300 bushels per acre. Hay is among the great staples of this country and yields from two to four tons per acre. In fact, hay and grasses make enormous growth here and as a result the dairying business comes in for a great amount of attention, with stock raising as an important adjunct. The climate is all that one could desire, the days being comfortably warm with cool nights—in fact I think this the healthiest section one can find anywhere. Rains here this season have been abundant and the water supply is unlimited in most places.

Now, then, a word to those who are looking for a home in the country. Come to northern Wisconsin and look over the land carefully. Take time to consider what you are buying and buy only when you can see the ground and the kind of crops that it produces. Some of the land looks good when covered with snow and may prove almost a worthless pile of sand or rock when uncovered. Remember all the land, even in Illinois, is not good and Wisconsin differs but little in that respect. There are thousands of acres of choice lands unimproved that can be bought from \$12 to \$20 per acre near towns on good roads, which when once cleared up will sell for \$45 to \$60 per acre, and are worth it.

Another thing. Don't come up to this country expecting to make a fortune and retire the first or second year. It takes time and work to develop a country, and the fellow who is looking for a royal road to wealth on a farm in Illinois, Wisconsin or anywhere had better keep right on looking as he went find it on any farm, but to the young man who is industrious and not afraid of hard work this country offers especial and favorable inducements. While the man made of the right kind of metal can make a good home here with very little cash to start upon. A few hundred dollars comes in mighty handy and are a great advantage, as one can usually do much better anywhere with cash than on credit, and the same is true here as elsewhere.

If any of my old Lake county friends are interested in this country and wish to know more about it I shall be pleased to answer any inquiry they may make, and if when here they find time to call on me I will give them the benefit of such information as I may possess about the lands or climate, crops, conditions and opportunities.

Sincerely,
J. J. Burke,
Chetek, Wis.

FAULTS OF FLATIRON BUILDING.

Famous New York Structure May Be Called a Failure.

The future tenant of skyscrapers in New York will always see to it that his store or office is not in the wind belt. The cold winds have been so strong of late that many big storekeepers on the ground floor of the skyscrapers were simply put out of business. Only the hardest kind of a man could even approach the Flatiron building, and the cigar store on the angle formed by Broadway and Fifth avenue did a very small business. If this place happened to be occupied by a concern dealing in women's apparel there would have been no business at all. The knowing New York woman shuns the Flatiron building on windy days as she would a plague.

Optimism for speculators.

The German government has amended the Bourse law, but has not done away with the odious "Bourse Register," which has given dishonest speculators an easy loophole through which to evade payment of debts arising from time bargains.

Canada Thistle Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all property owners, occupiers or renters in the town of Antioch, to cut all Canada Thistle and Noxious Weeds growing on their land or upon the highway along, and in front of their land, before allowing the same to mature seed, under penalty of the law as prescribed by the Statutes of the State of Illinois.

Frank Pitman, Sr.,
Thistle Commissioner.
Antioch, Ill., June 28, 1904. 44w4

LOCAL MARKET REPORT.

Oats.....40 00
Corn—70 lbs. ear.....20 00
Hay.....\$7 00 @ \$12 00

WHEAT, RED.
Bran.....\$20 00
 Middlings.....20 00 @ 22 00
Oats.....21 00
Oat Meal, per 100 lbs.....1 25
Chicken Feed Wheat.....1 50

HOGS.
Hogs—Live weight.....\$ 5 00
Hogs—Dressed.....\$ 7 75

POULTRY.
Turkeys.....10c
Ducks.....9c
Geese.....8c
Chickens—Live weight.....\$ 5

Antioch News.

B. JOHNSON, Publisher.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

AROUND THE WORLD

Gen. Don Jose Toral y Velasquez, who commanded the Spanish forces at Santiago when that place surrendered to the United States forces, died at an asylum for the insane near Madrid. The officer lost his mind brooding over his capitulation.

A fierce battle is reported at Hoang, near Liao-Yang, in which 350 dead Russians were left on the field after a complete rout. The Russian force is said to have numbered 4,000 men, under Gen. Keller and the Japanese force is believed to have been greatly superior.

"Professor" Edward B. Herr, a hypnotist, who, with his wife, known as Blanche Lamont, has been showing at the Empire Theater in St. Paul, followed his wife to one of the galleries after their act was over and shot her twice. He then turned the weapon upon himself and inflicted fatal wounds. Jealousy is said to have been the cause.

The formal election for President of Mexico took place Monday. The electors named by the various States met to announce that for six years Porfirio Diaz would be President and Ramon Corral Vice President. The election is taken to mean that Corral will, in the near future, be the real President, for President Diaz is aging rapidly and is going to retire.

Rev. John P. Barry, pastor of St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church in Brier Hill, a suburb of Youngstown, Ohio, was fatally stabbed by the former sexton of the church, John Berry. The attack was made on the street, Berry using a pocket-knife. He slashed the priest across the abdomen and buried the blade to the handle in the priest's eye. Berry was released from an insane asylum last winter. He was unconcerned about the assault and gave himself up.

Hereafter international conventions of the Baptist Young People's Union will be held biennially instead of annually. John H. Chapman of Chicago was re-elected president of the union at the convention in Detroit by acclamation. The vice presidents were also re-elected, in spite of the statement of George Muller of Baltimore that he positively declined a re-election. The Rev. W. H. Reed of Rock Island, Ill., was again appointed recording secretary, and H. B. Osgood of Chicago will continue as treasurer.

The residence of Earl Walton, superintendent of the Brotherhood Sunday Lake mines at Wakefield, Mich., on the east end of the Gogebic range, was destroyed by dynamite. Not less than twenty pounds of dynamite were used. A lighted fuse probably set off the explosive. No connecting wires could be found. Sections of the house and veranda were blown two hundred feet, but the family, asleep upstairs, escaped serious injury. Superintendent Walton has no idea as to the identity of the perpetrators or their motives. A strike occurred at the mines in January against a ten per cent cut in wages. Some of the old employees found their places taken when the two mines resumed shipping. As a result of the explosion Sheriff Olson has sworn in an extra force of deputies. The Brotherhood and Sunday Lake mines are controlled by Joseph Sellwood of Duluth.

The clubs of the National League now stand thus:

| W. L. | W. L. |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| New York... 52 18 | St. Louis... 34 34 |
| Chicago... 42 26 | Boston... 27 44 |
| Cincinnati... 39 28 | Brooklyn... 25 44 |
| Pittsburgh... 37 30 | Philadelphia... 17 50 |

The table below shows how matters stand in the American League:

| W. L. | W. L. |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Boston... 45 23 | Philadelphia... 35 32 |
| New York... 41 26 | St. Louis... 23 36 |
| Chicago... 43 20 | Detroit... 28 38 |
| Cleveland... 35 20 | Washington... 12 54 |

Standings in the American Association are as follows:

| W. L. | W. L. |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| St. Paul... 40 28 | Indianapolis... 37 30 |
| Columbus... 45 30 | Minneapolis... 30 30 |
| Milwaukee... 42 31 | Kansas City... 27 48 |
| Louisville... 44 30 | Toledo... 23 52 |

BREVITIES.

Bulgarian insurgents used dynamite to wreck a train on the Salonica-Constantinople line; twenty persons were hurt.

Word has reached Aspen, Colo., that 1,500 sheep owned by H. H. Lawson of Salt Lake City, have been killed by Gunnison county cowboys.

Former Postmaster John Field, a leading business man of Philadelphia, committed suicide by shooting himself at Vernon Park, a suburb.

Andrew Cuneo, a wealthy Italian fruit merchant, was shot and seriously wounded by Anthony Crescio. The cause is not clearly explained.

Bandits obtained \$20,000 in gold in a daylight robbery in the City of Mexico by digging through a wall into an exchange room adjoining the Maison Doré.

Surprise is caused by the announcement made in New York that Senator W. A. Clark of Montana married his ward, Miss Anna La Chappelle, three years ago in Marseilles, France.

The Chicago Chronicle, heretofore Democratic, declares that the Democratic national nominees and platform are dominated by Bryan and Hill, refuses to support them, and has become Republican.

The big passenger steamer Chalmette, with forty passengers for the St. Louis exposition on board, struck a snag at Logan's Landing, thirty-five miles below Natchez, and sank in deep water. All of the passengers and crew escaped.

Alexander Fischer, an importer of automobiles, was found dead in his home at the residence of Dr. David D. Stevens in New York. A bullet wound in his head and a revolver clutched in his hand led to the belief that he had committed suicide.

Because of his success in discovering parasites which prey upon destructive insects Otto Svezey, State bacteriologist of Ohio, has been engaged by the Hawaiian Sugar Company to go to Honolulu and wage war with a newly discovered parasite upon a pest which is threatening the sugar crop of the islands.

EASTERN.

The Blue Mountain Lake House in the Adirondack Mountains near Saratoga, N. Y., was burned. Loss \$50,000.

The paraffin plant of the Atlantic Refining Company at Philadelphia was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at about \$100,000.

Seventeen men were killed and fifty injured in a New Jersey excursion train wreck due to the mistake of a tower signal operator.

Bertha Dolbeer, daughter of the late millionaire of San Francisco, committed suicide by jumping from the ninth floor of a New York Hotel.

Charles Raor and George White, aged respectively 10 and 9 years, were drowned while playing on a raft in an old reservoir in Bradford, Pa.

Score of tramps were robbed of money and clothes by three of their kind on a train in New York on which they were beating their way westward.

Robert B. Roosevelt, Jr., cousin of the President, was arrested at Islip, L. I., and fined \$25 for running his automobile at an excessive speed.

Fight against the payment of an extra fare on the Coney Island cars in New York resulted in a riot, in which the railroad men were worsted and many persons injured.

Gen. Thomas B. Howard of the Confederate army died in Washington, after a brief illness, aged 84 years. His remains will be taken to Houston, Texas, his former home.

Orthodox rabbis in convention in New York began war on the higher criticism of the Old Testament and the encroachments of Hebrew reform movement on the ancient Talmudic faith.

A fire threatened the destruction of West View, a suburb of Pittsburgh, Pa., but with the aid of the Allegheny fire department it was subdued before any great damage had been done.

Jane Toppin, the nurse who two years ago was sentenced to the insane asylum for poisoning thirty-one persons, has gone mad, and now is a hopeless imbecile in the Massachusetts asylum.

WESTERN.

Publishers of the Chicago city directory estimate the city's population at 2,241,000.

Richard Neamy, aged 12, was burned to death while playing with gunpowder at Lead, S. D.

Earl Denefield, aged 11, and Owen Stone, aged 17, were drowned in a pond in Kansas City, Kan., while bathing.

The nineteenth annual convention of the Western Association of Writers was held at Winona Lake, Ind., with a good attendance.

John D. Rockefeller has given \$100,000 to the Denison Baptist University at Newark, Ohio, which makes his total contribution \$250,000.

Gust W. Nordlin, 18, and Mary M. Larsson, 16, were drowned at a picnic at Horseshoe Lake, Minnesota. Two others in the boat were saved.

At Stillwater, Minn., three daughters of John Young, 15, 12 and 10 years, were drowned in the St. Croix River in a sinkhole while bathing.

Bank deposits in Kansas are nearly \$105,000,000, an increase of \$1,000,000 since the last report in March, and a gain of \$12,000,000 in a year.

Health bureau figures show that Chicago set a new mark for mortality in June, the city's record being lower than that of all other big municipalities.

Two persons were killed and forty-seven injured when a car which had broken loose from a train dashed down the mountain side near Cripple Creek.

Fortus B. Weare has been expelled from the Chicago Board of Trade, of which he has been a member for forty years, the charge being "dishonest conduct."

While they were talking on the track the west-bound passenger train ran over and killed Con Claude and his son and Gus Claude, his brother, near Wells, Minn.

Wong Kai Kah, Chinese commissioner to the World's Fair, was robbed of \$2,000 worth of diamonds by a burglar whom he discovered in his room in St. Louis.

James Adams, a homesteader, has been found dead in his dugout at Ayrwood, Kan. He had been dead several days. He was suffering from consumption and without funds.

Five thousand pupils were registered at the vacation schools, which opened in Chicago the other day, and 2,000 children were turned away for lack of accommodations.

George Lawrence, 21 years old, jumped from the south side of Ends bridge, St. Louis, on a dare. The wind turned him and he struck on his stomach and was drowned.

"Mike" Ryan, a ward politician, was killed in a saloon row at Port Logan, near Denver, Colo., by Michael Hoolihan, town marshal, who asserts that he shot in self-defense.

Marblehead, Ohio, was wrecked and possibly a hundred persons were injured by the explosion of a magazine containing twenty-five tons of dynamite and 200 kegs of powder.

Gilbert Pepper of Morris and John O'Connor, an engineer living in Chicago, were killed in a wreck of a Great Northern work train in the Great Northern yards at Morris, Minn.

George W. Berry, leading citizen and prominent Elk, died in Upper Sandusky, Ohio, of blood poisoning. A short time ago he scratched a small pimple with an indelible pencil and this caused his death.

Frank Holtman confessed in Walla Walla, Wash., that he held Clarence Myers in Kansas City while Mrs. Myers cut his throat. Holtman said he and Mrs. Myers wanted to marry and planned the murder.

Michael Kane, a Northwestern Traction Company conductor, because of jealousy fatally shot his wife, Mary Kane, in Indianapolis, and attempted suicide, inflicting a "probably mortal wound" in his breast.

An attempt to extort \$3,000 from Alexander H. Revell of Chicago by means of a threatening letter resulted in the arrest of Howard C. Lynch, who was held to the federal grand jury by United States Commissioner Foote.

Gen. Piet Cronje of Boer war fame married Mrs. Stertzol, widow of a Boer soldier. The ceremony was performed in the Boer camp on the St. Louis world's fair grounds, and was private. A public reception was held.

Edgar G. Bailey, a union hackman, was found guilty of murder in the first degree in Kansas City, for killing Albert Ferguson, a non-union hack driver, during the recent strike. The penalty is hanging. Sentence was deferred.

According to a ruling made by State Auditor Gilbert of Ohio, the estate of the late Senator Hanna will be compelled to pay to the State a direct inheritance tax of about \$30,000, under the law passed by the Legislature last winter.

During the year 1903 in the city of Chicago alone the total loss by fire upon buildings and contents reached the enormous sum of \$3,029,031, the loss over insurance being \$285,000. The total value of property involved was \$111,743,441.

Edward Beaupre of Kansas City, aged 23, said to be the tallest and best proportioned man in the world, died of pneumonia in the St. Louis world's fair grounds. He was 8 feet 2 1/2 inches tall and weighed about 300 pounds.

Two thousand five hundred persons registered at Yankton, S. D., Tuesday for homes on the Rosebud reservation. It was the first day of registration, and government registry officers were able easily to handle the crowd that stood in line for blocks.

A passenger train on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad near Brandon, S. D., ran down a carriage containing three children of Lewis Skogme, instantly killing two boys aged about 8 and 10, and fatally injuring a girl aged about 12.

A general strike of the union waiters, musicians and, in some cases, the bartenders employed at the world's fair restaurants in St. Louis has been ordered, and as a result the leading restaurants on the Pike were forced to close. Higher wages are demanded.

A fire broke out in the kitchen of the American cafe in the Jerusalem concession at the St. Louis world's fair grounds, and for more than an hour threatened Festival Hall, the west pavilion and the whole Jerusalem exhibit. The loss is estimated at \$15,000.

Robert B. Taylor, who is said to have been an employee of the Central National Bank of New York for thirty years, is a prisoner of the United States secret service operatives in St. Louis on the charge of passing forged national bank notes of the institution in which he was a clerk.

The Rhode Island State building has been sold to a St. Louis man, who will use it as a country home. The name of the buyer and the price have not been announced, but those in charge of the building stated that the building, which cost \$20,000, was sold for less than \$5,000.

Several of the Igorrotes at the St. Louis world's fair the other day appeared in bright red silk trousers, but the authorities probably will allow them to return to their native costume, as the new outfit serves no better for a covering and detracts the anthropological value of the exhibit.

An Ohio Central Railroad freight train was wrecked by a washout near Bellefontaine, Ohio. John Sargent, a farmer, signalled the train, but it could not be stopped in time. The engine and five cars plunged into the creek. Every member of the crew was injured, but none fatally.

Edmund Bersch, who pleaded guilty in St. Louis to accepting a bribe in connection with the passage of the city lighting bill, receiving a share of the \$47,500 distributed among nineteen members of the house of delegates, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, the minimum sentence.

At Harrisburg, Ohio, F. A. Chamberlain, a hardware merchant, was shot twice by a man named Barsh and is fatally wounded. Barsh was arrested at once. Barsh, who did the shooting, was the village policeman. He entered Chamberlain's store and said something to the effect that he was going to shoot him, but he refused to go. When Chamberlain attempted to put him out Barsh drew his revolver and shot him twice.

A cyclone which passed between Oakford and Kilbourne, Ill., blew a Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis passenger train from the tracks at Petersburg, killing Baggageman Thomas Wiley, of Springfield, and injuring fifteen or twenty others.

Fourteen of the vicinity were destroyed, and it is believed other lives were lost. William H. Gridley, general manager of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis, who was in a passenger coach, suffered a broken arm and other injuries. George A. Coleman, of Springfield, was also severely injured.

One-half of Armourdale, the packing house town in the Kansas City suburbs on the Kansas side, is under water from the overflow of the Kaw river. The lowlands of Argosville and Holsale, other suburbs, also are flooded and hundreds of laboring people have left their homes.

West of Kansas City, along the Kaw, the stream is bankful and is doing great damage at North Topeka. Lawrence and at other points. There has been almost incessant rain for five days and for a month past heavy rains have fallen continuously. Wichita is flooded worse than ever before in its history.

Dikes at several places along the Little river gave way before the rush of water, which poured down Waco avenue, one of the principal residence streets, in a raging torrent, becoming waist deep. In Main street the Baltimore Hotel was flooded and the water is flowing swiftly within two blocks of Douglas avenue, the main business street.

IN GENERAL.

R. G. Dun & Co. and Bradstreet reported maddening quiet in mercantile and manufacturing lines.

The Chinese government has paid to the American consul 25,000 Mexican dollars as indemnity for the death of Lewis Etzel.

The Democratic national convention in St. Louis, after an all-night session, named Judge Alton B. Parker of New York for President.

The People's party national convention in Springfield, Ill., nominated Thomas E. Watson for President and T. H. Tibbles, of Nebraska, for Vice President.

Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, was nominated for Vice President by the Democratic national convention, the choice not being made till after 1 o'clock Sunday morning.

Promises of plenty is given by the estimate that the wheat crop for this year will be 636,000,000 bushels. This is a decrease of only 2,000,000 bushels as compared with the yield last year.

Nutshell Comparison of Two Platforms.

Republican Platform 1904.

Democratic Platform 1904.

THE PHILIPPINES.

In the Philippines we have suppressed local rebellion, established order and given to life and property a security never known before. We have organized civil government, made it effective and strong in administration and have conferred upon the people of those islands the largest civil liberty they have ever enjoyed.

We insist that we ought to do for the Philippines what we have already done for the Cubans, and it is our duty to make that promise good and open suitable guarantee of protection to citizens of our own and other countries resident there at the time of our withdrawal, set the Filipino people upon their feet, free and independent, to work out their own destiny.

The endeavor of the Secretary of War by pleading the government's indebtedness for "promoters" in the Philippine Islands, to make the United States a partner in speculative legislation of the archipelago which was only temporarily held up by the opposition of the Democratic Senators, in the last session, will, if successful, lead to entanglements from which it will be difficult to escape.

All men under the American flag are entitled to the protection of the institutions whose emblem the flag is; if they are inherently unfit, for those institutions then they are inherently unfit to be members of the American body politic. Wherever there may exist a people capable of being governed under American laws in consonance with the American constitution that people ought not to be part of the American domain.

THE TRUSTS.

Laws enacted by the Republican party which the Democratic party failed to enforce, and which were intended for the protection of the public against the unjust discrimination of the illegal encroachment of vast aggregations of capital have been fearlessly enforced by a Republican President, and new laws insuring reasonable publicity as to the operation of great corporations and providing additional remedies for the prevention of discrimination in freight rates have been passed by a Republican Congress.

In this record of achievement during the past eight years may be read the pledges which the Republican party has fulfilled. We propose to continue these policies, and to declare our constant adherence to the following principles:

THE TARIFF.

Protection which guards and develops our industries is a cardinal policy of the Republican party. The measure of protection should always be at least equal to the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad. We insist upon the maintenance of the principles of protection, and therefore the rates of duty should be readjusted only when conditions have so changed that the public interest demands their alteration, but this work can not safely be committed to any other hands than those of the Republican party.

To entrust it to the Democratic party is to invite disaster. Whether, as in 1892, the Democratic party declared the protective tariff unconstitutional, or whether it demands tariff reform or tariff revision, its real object is always the destruction of the protective system. However specious the name, the purpose is ever the same. A Democratic tariff has always been followed by business adversity; a Republican tariff by business prosperity.

MONEY QUESTION.

We believe it to be the duty of the Republican party to uphold the gold standard and the integrity and value of our national currency. The maintenance of the gold standard, established by the Republican party, cannot safely be committed to the Democratic party, which relapsed its adoption and has never given any proof that that time of belief in it or fidelity to it.

FOREIGN POLICY.

Our great interests and our growing commerce in the Orient render the condition of China of high importance to the United States. We cordially commend the policy pursued in that direction by the administration of President McKinley and President Roosevelt.

He has continued the policy of President McKinley in the Orient, and our position in China, signalled by our recent commercial treaty with that empire, has never been so high.

He secured the tribunal by which the vexed and perilous question of the Alaskan boundary was finally settled.

NEGRO QUESTION.

We favor such congressional action as shall determine whether by special discrimination the elective franchise in any State has been unconstitutionally limited, and if such is the case, we demand that representation in Congress and in the electoral college shall be proportionately reduced as directed by the Constitution of the United States.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

Combinations of capital and of labor are the results of the economic movement of our age, but neither must be permitted to infringe upon the rights and interests of the people. Such combinations when lawfully formed for lawful purposes are entitled to the protection of the laws, but both are subject to the laws and neither can be permitted to break them.

ISTHMIAN CANAL.

His prompt and vigorous action in Panama which we commend to the Panama Canal, not only secured to us the canal route, but avoided foreign complications which might have been of a very serious character.

DOES A VACATION PAY?

Does it pay to regain your cheerful personality?

Does it pay to slip power from its very fountain head?

Does it pay to increase your creative power and originality?

Does it pay to get a firmer grip on your business or profession?

Does it pay to regain your lost confidence by rebuilding your health?

Will a fresh vigorous brain serve you better than a fagged, faded one?

Do you want to get rid of the scars and stains of the year's campaign?

Does it pay to exchange flaccid, stiffened muscles for strong, elastic ones?

Does it pay to get a new grip on life and to double your power to do good work?

Does it pay to put iron into the blood and to absorb granite strength from the everlasting hills?

Does it pay to renew the buoyancy and light-heartedness, the spontaneity and enthusiasm of youth?

OVER 50,000 IDLE.

The Biggest Battle Ever Waged in the Clothing Trade in New York.

The big clothing strike in New York City is considered the most serious that has ever affected this branch of trade in the metropolis. Over 50,000 men and women directly employed in the various branches of the trade are idle, and a great many more, such as expressmen, porters and salesmen, employed by the trimming manufacturers, are thrown out of employment.

The number of tailors affected, including hatters, finishers, operators and pressmen, is 24,000. There are 1,400 cutters on strike and 25,000 others, including the vestmakers, trousermakers and buttonhole workers. A large number of the strikers are Italian women.

The strike leaders explain the trouble by saying that it is not a strike for higher wages, but a strike to prevent a cut in prices, which they fear may come along if the open-shop system becomes a reality.

COMMERCIAL FINANCIAL

New York.

Agency indicate that heavy rainfall in sections of the Southwest has proved a deterrent to general business. This, however, will be more than compensated for through benefit to the crops. Although jobbing interests still complain of slow trade, results already achieved are better than a year ago, with promise of increased July volume. The outlook is excellent in sections tributary to St. Louis.

Boot and shoe manufacturers still have more work than they can attend to. Most of the large factories are up to their limit. Millinery has not been in so good demand this week. Hats and caps are showing up well and orders from country districts suggest increased consumption of groceries and drug sundries. As soon as the presidential campaign takes definite shape an element of uncertainty which has had important bearing upon the general business situation will be eliminated.

The South has become this week the brightest spot in the whole country, so far as sustained trade and general consumption is concerned. Texas reports a heavy business in retail buying at a period which is usually regarded as the dullness of the year.

Louisville is showing up well, with average conditions fully equal to last year. Chicago wholesalers are doing a fair trade in general merchandise. Textile manufacturing is still at low ebb, with little prospect of immediate improvement. In New England the shutdown of milling interests is restricting consumption of general merchandise.

The outlook for excellent yield of all grains is all that could be expected.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of Chicago trade says: Business conditions generally exhibited steadiness and were stronger in the demand throughout the leading retail lines, the buying of reasonable merchandise having reached an enlarged aggregate in both local and country dealings. Trade in the staples is now influenced by the agricultural outlook, and it is satisfactory to note that wheat harvesting proceeds favorably and that other grains are in excellent position.

The manufacturing situation disclosed no disturbing features. Labor difficulties are undergoing adjustment and the usual mid-year inventories and repairs will occasion temporary closing down of some plants. Most branches, however, are well engaged, and the interruption of production will be slight.

Grain shipments, 2,835,763 bushels, compared with 2,385,950 bushels last week, but are 24 per cent under those a year ago. Receipts have shown some decrease, and the buying lacked improvement for export account. Compared with the closings a week ago wheat gained 1/4 cent a bushel, but corn and oats both declined 1/4 cents. Receipts of live stock, 281,742 head, compared with 271,727 head last week and 284,038 head a year ago.

Failures reported in Chicago district number 28, against 10 the previous week and 18 a year ago.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$3.25; hogs, shipping grades, \$4.00 to \$5.07; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.75 to \$3.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 98c to \$1.00; corn, No. 2, 47c to 48c; oats, standard, 37c to 38c; rye, No. 2, 43c to 45c; hay, timothy, \$3.50 to \$4.00; prairie, \$3.00 to \$3.50; butter, choice creamery, 10c to 11c; eggs, fresh, 12c to 14c; potatoes, new, \$1.85 to \$1.95.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$3.75; hogs, choice light, \$4.00 to \$5.25; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$3.00; wheat, No. 2, \$1.00 to \$1.01; corn, No. 2 white, 40c to 48c; oats, No. 2 white, 41c to 42c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.40; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, \$1.03 to \$1.05; corn, No. 2, 40c to 48c; oats, No. 2, 38c to 40c; rye, No. 2, 60c to 68c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.05; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, \$1.03 to \$1.05; corn, No. 2 mixed, 47c to 48c; oats, No. 2, 70c to 78c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.40; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.00; wheat, No. 2, \$1.03 to \$1.05; corn, No. 2 yellow, 50c to 52c; oats, No. 3 white, 40c to 41c; rye, No. 2, 72c to 78c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 56c to 58c; corn, No. 8, 40c to 50c; oats, No. 2 white, 41c to 42c; rye, No. 1, 60c to 68c; barley, No. 2, 62c to 68c; pork, mess, \$12.92.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, \$1.00 to \$1.02; corn, No. 2 mixed, 48c to 49c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 41c to 42c; rye, No. 2, 67c to 68c; clover seed, prime, \$3.15.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$5.25; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$5.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.75 to \$3.25; lambs, common to choice, \$3.75 to \$4.25.

New York—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.55; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.40; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.05 to \$1.07; corn, No. 2, 52c to 53c; oats, No. 2 white, 40c to 48c; butter, creamery, 16c to 18c; eggs, western, 15c to 18c.

Democrats Nominate Parker and Davis.

St. Louis correspondence:
Alton Brooks Parker, of New York, received the Democratic nomination for President at 5:40 o'clock Saturday morning after an all-night session of the national convention in St. Louis. William R. Hearst, George Gray, Nelson A. Miles, Richard Olney, F. M. Cockrell and Edward C. Wall were also placed before the convention. The nomination was made on the first and only ballot, the vote standing as follows:

| | |
|-------------------|-----|
| Alton B. Parker | 634 |
| William R. Hearst | 210 |
| George Gray | 8 |
| Nelson A. Miles | 8 |
| Richard Olney | 30 |
| F. M. Cockrell | 44 |
| Edward C. Wall | 20 |

It was a wild night for the representatives of the Democracy gathered in St. Louis from all parts of the country. Fifteen thousand persons heard the many hours of often bitter oratory.



The time for Champ Clark—threatened to clear the galleries if disturbances did not cease. When orators were nominating or seconding the nomination of Hearst, partisans here and there were loudly shouting "Parker," and when Parker orators had the stage the crowds would shout for Hearst and Bryan.

The Parker and Hearst nominating speeches came early in the long night's session, and while they furnished the wild excitement, it remained for the presentation of Senator Cockrell's name by Champ Clark at nearly 2 o'clock in the morning to bring about the prettiest spectacle of a wonderful convention session. Thousands of those in the hall were Missourians, and every Missourian had a flag in reserve. When Mr. Clark finished his speech out came the flags, and every balcony soon was a waving mass of red, white and blue.

Messengers with big bunches of flags then rushed hither and thither

was little more than gossip, and an adjournment was decided on so that the leaders might have a chance to survey the list of candidates and crystallize the scattered sentiment. Mr. Bryan had retired at 9 a. m., after fifty sleepless hours, and did not come to the afternoon session.

An adjournment was taken soon after 3 o'clock to 5:20. In the meantime the leaders had caucused at the Southern and selected Davis. The original plan was to nominate a former silver man. But when the Parker people found that their voting strength in the convention was such that they could do as they pleased they decided to pick a man of well-known gold leanings. Finally Davis was suggested. His age—he is 82 years old—was urged against him, but on the other hand it was pointed out that he was extremely wealthy, had a long and honorable political and official career behind him, and had always been "sound" on the money question.

PARKER'S TELEGRAM.

Hon. W. F. Sheehan, Hotel Jefferson, St. Louis: "I regard the gold standard as firmly and irrevocably established, and shall act accordingly if the action of the convention of to-day shall be ratified by the people. As the platform is silent on the subject, my view should be made known to the convention, and if it is proved to be unsatisfactory to the majority, I request you to decline the nomination for me at once, so that another may be nominated before adjournment."
—A. B. PARKER.

THE CONVENTION'S ANSWER.

"The platform adopted by the convention is silent on the monetary standard because it is not regarded by us as a possible issue in this campaign, and only campaign issues were mentioned in the platform. Therefore there is nothing in the views expressed by you in the telegram just received which would preclude a man entertaining them from accepting a nomination on said platform."

WATSON THE NOMINEE

POPULISTS NAME GEORGIA MAN FOR PRESIDENT.

Tibbles of Nebraska Selected for Second Place—Former Senator Allen Refuses to Take the Honor—Platform Demands More Money.

Thomas E. Watson of Georgia for President and Thomas H. Tibbles of Nebraska for Vice President was the ticket nominated Tuesday by the Populist National Convention at Springfield, Ill. The names of William V. Allen of Nebraska and Samuel V. Williams of Indiana were also placed before the convention for President, but before the list of States had been completed in the roll call their names were withdrawn and Watson nominated by acclamation.

Former Senator Allen made good his word that he would not enter into any scramble for the nomination, and while the nominations were being made he twice instructed the chairman of the Nebraska delegation to say that his name must not go before the convention, but in the face of this former Senator Allen received more than 400 votes, and many believe he would have been nominated had he given his consent to be a candidate.

Features of the Platform.

After reaffirming its adherence to the basic truths of the Omaha platform of 1892 and of the subsequent platforms of 1896 and 1900 the platform says:

The issuing of money is a function of government and should never be delegated to corporations or individuals. The constitution gives to Congress alone power to issue money and regulate its value. We therefore demand that all money shall be issued by the government in such quantities as shall maintain a stability in prices, every dollar to be a full legal tender, none of which shall be a debt redeemable in other money. We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the savings of the people.

We believe in the right of labor to organize for the benefit and protection of those who toil, and pledge the efforts of the people's party to preserve this right inviolate. Capital is organized and has no right to deny to labor the privilege which it claims for itself.

We favor the enactment of legislation looking to the improvement of conditions for wage earners, the abolition of child labor, the suppression of sweat shops and convict labor in competition with free labor, and the exclusion from American shores of foreign pauper labor.

We favor the shorter work day, and declare that if eight hours constitutes a day's labor in government service, that eight hours should constitute a day's labor in factories, workshops and mines. As a means of placing all public questions directly under the control of the people, we demand that the legal provisions be made under which the people may exercise the initiative, referendum and proportional representation, and direct vote for all public officers with the right of recall.

To prevent unjust discrimination and monopoly the government should own and control the railroads, and those public utilities which, in their nature, are monopolized; to perfect the postal service, the government should own and operate the general telegraph and telephone system and provide a parcels post.

As to those trusts and monopolies which are not public utilities or natural monopolies, we demand that those special privileges which they now enjoy, and which alone enable them to exist, should be immediately withdrawn.

We demand that Congress shall enact a general law uniformly regulating the power and duties of all incorporated companies doing interstate business.

Allen Denies an Old Story.

While the convention was waiting for the Committee on Resolutions the delegates were entertained with songs and speeches. Former Senator Allen at this time took occasion to refute the story that was being circulated among the delegates that he, Allen, while presiding officer of the St. Louis convention in 1890, suppressed a telegram that was sent to the convention by William J. Bryan. Mr. Allen said the story was absolutely false, that Bryan did not send such a message to the Populist convention in 1890.

After the convention adjourned a meeting of the National Committee was held, and James H. Ferris, of Joliet, Ill., was elected chairman and Charles Q. De France, of Lincoln, Neb., secretary.

The committee also appointed members of the National Committee for those States that were not represented at the convention, as follows:

Kentucky—J. A. Parker, A. H. Cardin and Joe O. Bradburn.
New Jersey—J. A. Edgerton.
Michigan—Mrs. Marian Todd, James E. MacBride, B. J. Payne.
Massachusetts—George F. Washburn, E. Gerry Brown, P. P. Field.
New Hampshire—D. B. Currier.
Maine—L. W. Smith.

Watson is 48 years of age. He was elected in the Forty-second Congress, serving one term. He was formerly a Democrat.

Interesting News Items.

J. T. Simpson, a retired merchant of Holton, Kan., and a brother of former Congressman Jerry Simpson, died in Holton.

Ben Morris and Clyde Benyer, workmen on the Rock Island bridge at Topeka, fell from a scaffold and were drowned.

Charles Harmon, 8 years old, whose parents reside near Cashin, O. T., fell into the wheat bin in the elevator at Piedmont, O. T., and smothered to death before help arrived.

The Secretary of the Interior has approved the application of the board of trustees of the Columbian university of Washington to change the name of that institution to George Washington university.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



One Hundred Years Ago.

A heavy dock duty was imposed by the British government on all vessels in Liverpool, and American ships were forced to pay double.

The island of Martinique was blockaded and an attack was expected hourly.

The Hague sent a deputation to congratulate Napoleon on his accession to the throne of France.

The mail stage started running once a week from Philadelphia to Pittsburg. General Jean Jacques Dessalines, of Hayti, was declared governor for life.

Seventy-five Years Ago.

Peace negotiations between Russia and Turkey fell through, each country continuing extensive preparations for further hostilities.

Martin Van Buren was nominated in Alabama for the office of President of the United States to succeed General Jackson.

An anti-Masonic convention was held at the capitol of the State of Pennsylvania. Thirteen counties represented nominated J. Ritner for the office of Governor.

Fifty Years Ago.

A collision on the Susquehanna Railroad near Baltimore. Thirty killed and a large number wounded.

An American citizen was arrested on the authority of Nicaragua on a charge of keeping up a treasonable correspondence with the Plaza de Granada.

The whole peninsula of Spain was declared in state of siege.

The London Missionary Society opened its first mission at Vezagapatnam, Madras.

Forty Years Ago.

Because of the repeal of the gold gambling bill gold on the New York market dropped from 245 to 238.

Secretary Chase, of the Treasury, resigned because Congress declined to accept his plan for raising war revenues.

Rebel forces were raiding along the Upper Potomac, having invaded Maryland and attacked Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry, W. Va. The Thirty-eighth Congress adjourned.

President Lincoln signed the war tax bill, which, it was estimated, would add \$300,000,000 to the annual revenues of the nation.

Thirty Years Ago.

By a vote of 453 to 61 the British House of Commons rejected an Irish home rule measure.

Over 700 Mormon converts arrived in New York from Europe, most of them from the Scandinavian peninsula.

General Custer at Bismarck, N. D., was preparing to start an expedition against the Sioux Indians who were gathering near Fort Lincoln.

The Count de Chambord, in Paris, issued a manifesto declaring that France should revert to a monarchy and enthrone him king.

Thermometers in Chicago registered 104 degrees. Illinois suffered from drought.

The United States demanded of Spain indemnity for the Virginius prisoners executed in Cuba.

The big (Eads) bridge across the Mississippi River at St. Louis was opened and dedicated.

Twenty Years Ago.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt gave a presentation of Macheath at the Lyceum Theater, London, which was a historic failure.

Many Jews were killed in anti-Semitic riots in western Russia and in Algiers.

A prohibition law went into effect in Iowa, stopping the retailing of liquor in that State.

Marseilles, France, was infested with a plague of mosquitoes, and 1,000 bonfires were made on the streets to disperse the insects.

Congress passed amendments to the Chinese exclusion act of 1882, making the law more restrictive.

Carter H. Harrison was nominated by the Democrats of Illinois for Governor.

Ten Years Ago.

Reports published from the Far East predicted war between China and Japan over the occupation of Korea.

Judges Woods and Grosscup, of the United States Court, issued an injunction restraining the striking railway men from interfering with the Rock Island and twenty other railroads.

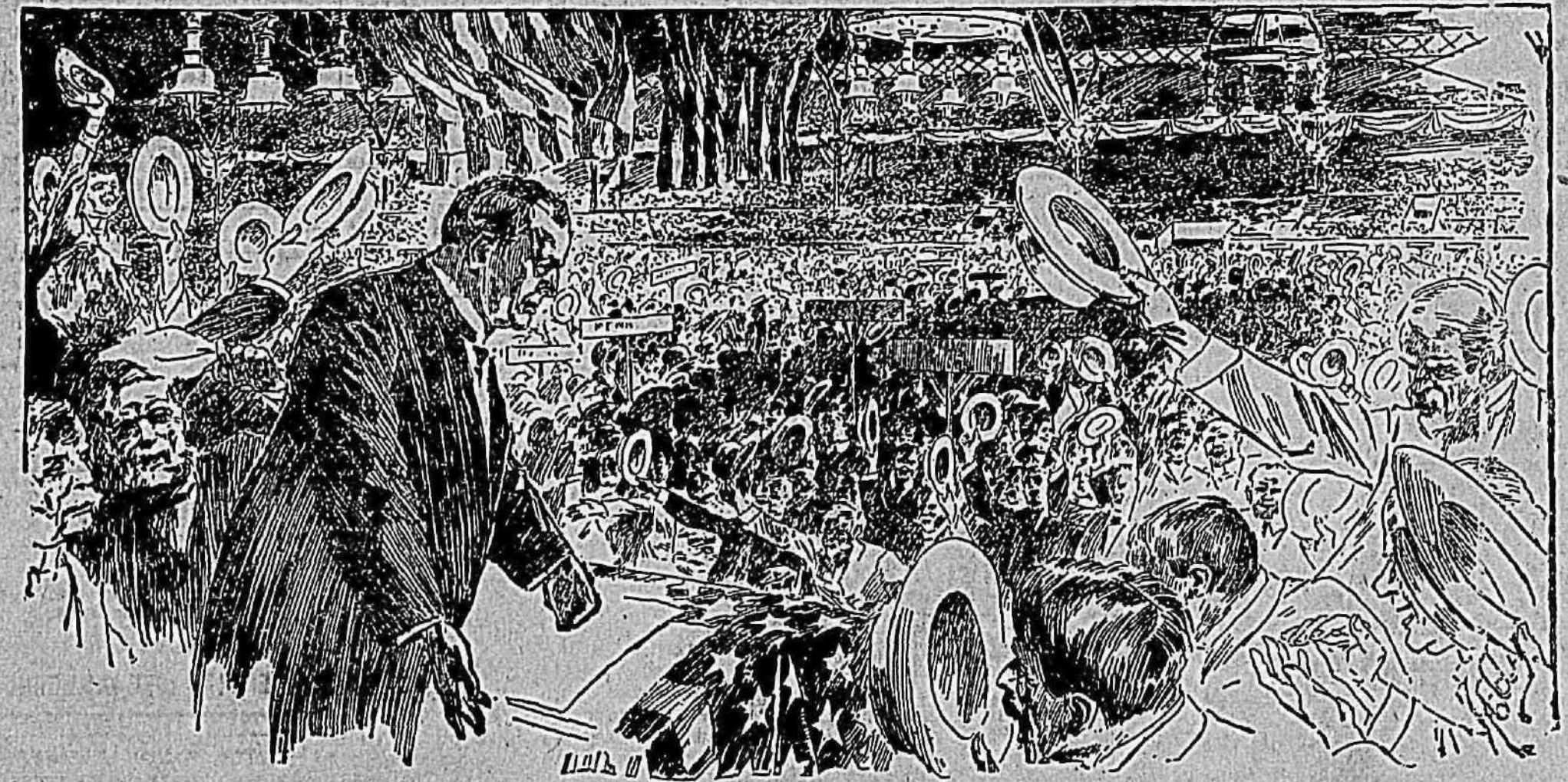
Seven World's Fair buildings in Jackson Park, Chicago, were destroyed by fire and others were damaged.



TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN WILLIAMS.

which reached a climax at 4 o'clock in the morning, when William Jennings Bryan, in a brilliant plea for party unity, seconded the nomination of Senator Cockrell.

No such tumultuous scenes have been presented in a national convention hall since 1892, when wind, rain, thunder and lightning played their midnight accompaniment to the din in



TUMULTUOUS SCENES IN THE CONVENTION DURING THE NOMINATING SPEECHES.

side the wigwag on the lake front in Chicago, where Grover Cleveland was nominated as the rising sun broke through the scattering storm clouds.

Again the Democracy, after twelve years, nominated its standard bearer in the late hours of the morning, and the other circumstances surrounding the nomination of Alton B. Parker, as well as the physical environment, were much the same as those on the wild night of 1892.

The convention adopted without dissent a platform of which not 5 per cent of the whole convention heard a single paragraph read. All that the delegates and the crowd heard, with any distinctness was the declaration of Senator Daniel, of Virginia, who read the creed that had kept the committee on resolutions out of bed for a straight thirty-six hours, that the platform had the unanimous support of the committee.

There were two big demonstrations in connection with the event that had been in all minds since the opening day of the convention. One of them followed the speech of Martin W. Littleton, of New York, presenting to the convention the name of Judge Alton B. Parker, of the Empire State Supreme Court, and the other followed the speech of D. M. Delmas, of California, placing in nomination William Randolph Hearst.

A convention hall like an oven could not diminish the interest of the thousands of men and women. Women—hundreds of them—stood for hours among persons of all types whom they knew not. The hall was autocating, but no one thought of moving until the big event had been brought to its close.

Time after time the chairman—Senator Bailey, of Texas, acting part of

distributing their wares, and, irrespective of personal choice as to nominees, everyone grasped the flags, stood on chairs and on railings—men and women alike—and did honor to the old man of Missouri.

Following the Cockrell demonstration Patrick Collins presented the name of Richard Olney, of Massachusetts, and after that Mayor Rose, of Milwaukee, nominated Edward C. Wall, of Wisconsin.

After the nomination of Parker the convention adjourned until 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

Davis the Evening Mate.
Henry G. Davis, former United States Senator from West Virginia, was nominated for the vice presidency by the Democratic national convention at 1:10 o'clock Sunday morning. The nomination by a national convention on Sunday was unprecedented in the history of American conventions. There were three other candidates, ex-Senator George Turner of Washington, Congressman James R. Williams of Illinois and William A. Harris of Kansas. Mr. Davis was just short of election on the first ballot, but the delegates clamored into his band wagon at once and his nomination was made unanimous. At 1:31 a. m. the convention adjourned sine die.

When the convention met at 2:30 Saturday afternoon, after the ten-hour session of the night before, it was expected that it would adjourn by 5 or 6 o'clock with a complete ticket. Matters progressed slowly for an hour, and it soon became apparent that the convention was utterly at sea in the vice presidential matter.

Delegates formed in small caucuses on the floor and suggested candidates by the score. The informal caucusing

The nominating speeches were made at the afternoon session, and the convention was up to the roll call of States when a telegram was received from Judge Parker stating that he believed the gold standard was irrevocably established, and that if the majority of the delegates did not like his views he would decline the nomination. Senator Culberson of Texas moved a recess with the remark: "Be-



CHAIRMAN CLARK.

fore this convention proceeds to nominate a candidate for Vice President we should ascertain if we have a candidate for the presidency." So a recess was taken and the leaders at once gathered in conference.

The night session started at 8:30

o'clock. After hours of great excitement among leaders and a sensational debate on the floor, the convention officially assured Judge Parker that there has been no misunderstanding of his views, and that there is no reason why he cannot conscientiously stand upon the platform.

It was nearly 1 o'clock Sunday morning before the roll call on the vice presidency started. Not more than 1,000 persons outside of the delegates and others having business in the convention were present. The roll call was immediately followed by a motion to make the vote unanimous, and the motion was carried with a whoop.

The vote for vice presidential candidates was as follows:
Davis 646 Williams 163
Turner 92 Harris 68
The motion to make the vote unanimous was made by Ohio. The vote for Davis was almost up to the vote on Parker, his being 658 before any delegates changed their votes. The visitors rushed for the exits, and those having business matters to attend to crowded around the speakers' stand. After a few moments of loud talking by Chairman Clark, that was not heard in the final rush, the Democratic national convention of 1904 passed into history.

Saw Him First.

Hicks—Oh, by the way, I was awfully glad to see your friend Goodloe last evening.

Webber—Why, he didn't say anything about seeing you!

Hicks—No; I saw him first. That's why I say I was glad.—Foston Transcript.

The unspoken word never does harm.—Keesuth.

ADJOINING TOWNS

From our Staff of Able Correspondents.

LAKE VILLA, ILL.

Rev. James Lee has been in Chicago.
Mr. James O. McLean was home this week.
Mr. Bert Overton was in Antioch last week.
Geo. Sugar was a Chicago caller last week.
Miss Helen MacLean spent Sunday at Drace's Lake.
Mr. P. S. Daniels was a Grayslake visitor last Wednesday.
Mr. and Mrs. H. Miller were Waukegan callers last week.
Mrs. Truman is staying out at Fox Lake for a while.
Mrs. Willette, of Antioch, visited Mrs. John Palmer last week.
Miss Lillian McMahon was in Lake Villa last Thursday.
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hamlin were in Grayslake last Sunday.
Mr. Ben Dix and family spent one day last week over at Zion City.
Mrs. George Kubopt, of Antioch, was a caller in our town this week.
Mrs. J. McLean and family spent a few days in Hainesville the past week.
Miss Robinson, of Grayslake, was visiting the Allendale Farm this week.
Mrs. E. F. Shanks, of Hainesville, spent Tuesday with Mrs. James O. MacLean.
Mr. and Mrs. Westlake and Mr. and Mrs. Hamlin were over to Round Lake last Sunday.
Miss Scully and Miss Peterson, who have been visiting Mrs. James Lee, have returned to Chicago.
The Ladies Aid Society met with Mrs. Chas. Harbaugh last Wednesday. Quite a number were present.
Mrs. W. Hannington, of Evanston, has been visiting her daughter, Miss Mildred Hannington, of Allendale.
The Angola Cemetery Society will meet at the home of Mrs. E. Wilton, Tuesday, July 19, 1904. Visitors always welcome.
The children of Lake Villa gave Roscoe Daniels a surprise party at his home Monday evening, July 11, 1904. They played games and then refreshments were served. Each one present went home reporting a fine time.
Mrs. P. S. Daniels entertained a number of ladies at a "Rag Bee," at her home last Tuesday. The ladies present were: Mrs. Atwell, Mrs. R. Nelson, Mrs. O. Hamlin, Mrs. J. Pester, Mrs. R. Thayer, Mrs. J. W. Lee, Miss Laura Lee and Mrs. George Kubopt. Refreshments were served.

GRAYSLAKE, ILL.

Mr. Abbot is visiting the Decker family.
Miss Reva Dacker is spending the week at Rockefeller.
Mrs. Wm Wedge is slowly recovering from her illness.
E. B. Doolittle is visiting relatives in Wisconsin.
Mrs. James Sherman is entertaining a cousin from Chicago.
Mrs. Bixler from Richland City, Wis., is visiting her son here.
Miss Edith Harvey is visiting at Evanston and Waukegan.
G. E. Thayer is entertaining his brother and wife from Kansas.
Mrs. Chion of Waukegan is visiting Mr. Godfrey and family this week.
Mrs. Hays and daughter of Chicago are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Garwood.
Dr. Whitmore's children from Chicago are stopping with their grandmother here.
Mrs. P. Sullivan and children returned home on Tuesday after spending a week with relatives at Whitewater, Wis.
Marital Atwell, Jr. who has spent the past four years in China returned home Sunday evening and tells some interesting stories of his sailor life there.
Bee's LAXATIVE Honey and Tar is different from all other cough syrups. It contains antiseptic properties to destroy the germs, solvent properties to cut the phlegm and laxative properties to cleanse the system. Bee's Laxative Honey and Tar is a pleasant permanent cure for all coughs colds and lung and bronchial affections. Sold at Swan's drug store.

Going Her One Better.

For a full hour the garrulous old lady had bored the visitor with absurd anecdotes about her dog. "Indeed," she concluded at length "it is incredible how intelligent dogs are. Mine understands everything I say to him."
"So," said the friend, "you mean," said the friend, "in fact, my husband and I have learned French so that we can converse without our dog understanding us."

MILLBURN, ILL.

Edith Stewart of Minneapolis, Minn., is visiting with her uncle John Thain.
Mrs. Lawrence's two daughters from Iowa are home for their summer vacation.
Mrs. Mathews and two sons Brice and Herbert, of Kenosha returned to their home last Saturday.
Mrs. A. E. Stewart has gone to Highland Park to visit her daughter, Mrs. Fred Deaman.
Mrs. J. H. Bonner will entertain the Ladies Aid on Thursday afternoon, July 14. Visitors always welcome.
Miss Annie McCredie and Mabel Irving started Thursday morning for the state C. E. Convention at Springfield, Ill.
Mrs. F. T. Lee has gone to Evanston to visit her mother Mrs. Canfield for a few weeks. Her son Harold will join her this week.
C. E. topic, July 17—The world's gain through universal peace. Ps 46: 9-12 Isa. 2: 2-4 Harold Minto, leader. The report of delegates will also be given.
Miss Katherine and Lucy Kimball attended the birthday party of Sylvia Sears at Mr. Sears' summer residence at Gage's Lake, Monday, July 11, 1904.

EAST FOX LAKE.

Mr. Ernest Hook's new barn is nearly finished.
M. L. Galiger and son Frank were Antioch callers Saturday afternoon.
Mrs. Walter Schulz is still very sick, with but slight hopes of recovery.
Mrs. Frank Galiger and children visited Dighton friends several days last week.
Eugene Galiger and Leroy Kinsella were Chicago visitors the first of the week.
The Misses Galiger and Olive Soranson were the guests of the Misses Wilkinson Sunday.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wilson, of Zanda, Wis., made a flying visit to East Fox Lake recently.
Sunday School was re-opened at Fort Hill last Sunday at 10:30 o'clock, with Mrs. Tyler Gilbert, chosen superintendent.
The Fox Lake Cemetery Society will meet with Mrs. Tyler Gilbert on Thursday afternoon, July 14th. Visitors are always welcome.
Our young people celebrated the 4th of July principally at Grayslake. Several teams broke loose and ran, and Mrs. Floyd Culver was seriously injured by being hit with a base ball.

TREVOR, WIS

Mrs. Tayler is entertaining a few friends from Chicago.
Mrs. Aichtenberg entertained a friend from Iowa last week.
A grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Bolton, of Milwaukee, is visiting them.
Mr. Price, of Minneapolis, who has charge of the stock yards, came Tuesday.
Mrs. Albert Briden and son, of Chicago, spent part of last week with her brother, Jacob Drom and family.
Mrs. Ben Drom and daughter Birdella, of Chicago, spent Wednesday and Thursday with relatives in Trevor and vicinity.
Pineules is the name of a new discovery put up in a new way, a certain cure for all kidney and bladder troubles, rheumatism, lumbago, etc. You are requested to call at our store and let us show you Pineules, derived from the pines. Sold at Swan's drug store.
Chamberlain's Love of Fiction.
Current English gossip notes that Mr. Chamberlain is a keen reader of fiction. On that memorable day when war between England and the Boers was in the balance he spent the evening in one of his clubs intently perusing a third-rate novel. Midnight found him still engrossed in the volume.

Pineules acts like a poultice. There is no sore, boil or abrasion of the skin. Pineules will not cure. Pineules draws the fire out of a burn instantly and heals without leaving a scar. Sold at Swan's drug store.

Solar Engine for Fair.

The generation of power from the heat of the sun by reflection of the rays on 40,000 mirrors, each four feet square, will be a striking exhibit at the world's fair. This solar engine, it is claimed, will generate an intense heat.

Nothing to Hinder.

Mrs. Highmore at intelligence of age—I want a good cook. First class references, of course, will be insisted upon.
Matron—Of course. Let me see them, please.—Chicago Tribune.

Wise Gypsy.
It is needless to add that we are greatly mystified by prognostications of the old gypsy.
"But in predicting marriages," we remarked, "of course you never mention divorces."
The ancient crone stirred her kettle mysteriously.
"Well, no," she responded, "not unless I am sure they are really society people. Then, for an extra silver piece, I can even tell the hotel they will stop at in Dakota."—Chicago News.

Kept It Tight.
"What is this?" asked Mr. Pner, stopping a moment at the novelty counter.
"This is a handy little arrangement for carrying your loose change," said the salesman, proceeding to show him a new style of coin holder.
"Loose change? I never have any," rejoined Mr. Pner, passing on.

His Trusting Nature.
"That there city nephew of mine," observed Uncle Jerry Peebles, "is about the most innocent fellow, I reckon, that ever was. He took me out to dinner one day and ordered what he called 'sweetbreads.' Well, sir, the waiter brought him some kind of meat, an' by George, he didn't seem to notice the difference!"

Comes to the Same Thing.



Bings—Do you consider it proper to mind the baby?
Hange—Well, I think it proper to mind the wife.

Now a Respectable Citizen.
Drummer—What became of old Tuffnut, who formerly owned a disreputable dive on Blank street?
Merchant—Oh, he reformed several years ago and is now one of our most honest and respected citizens.
Drummer—What business is he in now?
Merchant—None at all. He made a fortune out of his dive and retired.

The Mistress Was Forgiving.
D. C. Brewer tells of a colored maid who came home about two hours later than she ought and burst out to her mistress:
"Oh, missus! I've got 'ligion! I've got 'ligion!"
"Very well," said the mistress. "I'll forgive you this time. But don't let it happen again."—Boston Record.

A Popular Performance.
"An automobile almost knocked a man down in Main street to-day. The crowd stood breathless for awhile, but the next minute everybody cheered."
"Because of the chauffeur's skill?"
"No, the skill of the other man. He punched the chauffeur good and proper."

In Doubt.
"Yes," said the King of the Cannibal Islands in the dim museum, "you have had a wonderful attraction for me from the first moment I saw you. Will you be mine?"
But the fat lady naturally was in doubt.
"Do you want me for a wife or a dinner?" she asked.

Deaths From Pneumonia.
Nearly one-fifth of the deaths in Valparaiso are from pneumonia. In Bombay the deaths from the same disease are in the ratio of only twenty-six in 10,000.

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Don't Know It.

How To Find Out.
Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also a convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

What To Do.
There is comfort in the knowledge, so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in 50c. and \$1. sizes. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful discovery and a book that tells more about it, both sent absolutely free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton N. Y., on every bottle.

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More sickness is caused by constipation than by any other disease. Theodor's Black-Draught not only relieves constipation but cures diarrhea and dysentery and keeps the bowels regular.

All druggists sell 25-cent packages.
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